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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/626,944	07/25/2003	Mauricio Esguerra	1998P2056D	3227
7590 01/18/2005			EXAMINER	
Epping, Hermann & Fischer 55 Ridlerstrasse			KOSŁOW, CAROL M	
Munich, D-80339			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
GERMANY			1755	
			DATE MAILED: 01/18/2003	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	_						
		10/626,944	6,944 ESGUERRA ET AL.							
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit							
		C. Melissa Koslo								
Period fe	The MAILING DATE of this communication Reply	on appears on the cover	sheet with the correspondence	e address						
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failt Any	IORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATED IN THE PROPERTY OF THIS COMMUNICATED IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	FION. CFR 1.136(a). In no event, howe tion. s, a reply within the statutory min period will apply and will expire systatute, cause the application to	ver, may a reply be timely filed imum of thirty (30) days will be considered SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of the become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133)	his communication.						
Status										
1)[Responsive to communication(s) filed or	1 .								
·	•	This action is non-fina	al.							
3)	•	n is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is								
-,	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.									
Disposit	ion of Claims									
411	Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the appli	cation								
 4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 10-14 is/are rejected. 7) ☒ Claim(s) 9 is/are objected to. 										
						· -	Claim(s) are subject to restriction	and/or election requirer	nent.	
						Applicat	ion Papers	·	`	
						91🖾	The specification is objected to by the Ex	aminer		
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>25 July 2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.										
اڪرد.	Applicant may not request that any objection		•							
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the	• ,	•	•						
11)□	The oath or declaration is objected to by	•	=	` '						
Priority i	under 35 U.S.C. § 119									
-	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for f	oreign priority under 35	U.S.C. & 119(a)-(d) or (f)							
	☐ All b)☐ Some * c)⊠ None of:	oreign phonty under 55	0.0.0. g 119(a)-(u) 01 (1).							
	1. Certified copies of the priority doc	uments have been rece	ved.							
	2. Certified copies of the priority doc			5 <u>,530</u> .						
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the	e priority documents ha	ve been received in this Natio	nal Stage						
	application from the International I	Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2)	(a)).	-						
* (See the attached detailed Office action for	a list of the certified co	pies not received.							
Attachmen	, ,									
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)		Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date							
	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO		Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Informal Patent Application ((PTO-152)						
	r No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/25/03</u> .		Other:	•						

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The oath or declaration is defective. A new oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a) identifying this application by application number and filing date is required. See MPEP §§ 602.01 and 602.02.

The oath or declaration is defective because:

It does not identify the post office address of each inventor. A post office address is an address at which an inventor customarily receives his or her mail and may be either a home or business address. The post office address should include the ZIP Code designation.

DE 3,901,345 cited in the information disclosure statement filed 25 July 2003 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent; each publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

A copy of this document is not present in this application or in the parent application.

DE 2,811,277; DE 3,729,700; DE 975,757; DE 877,177 and FR 2,738,949 cited in the information disclosure statement filed 25 July 2003 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

EP 393,599, cited in the information disclosure statement filed 25 July 2003 was considered with respect to the explanation given in the specification.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The specification teaches the amendments of cement, water and ferromagnetic grains is in terms of parts, but it is

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unclear what the parts are based upon, weight, volume or moles and if it is based on the total parts of these three components or the total parts of the device composition. In addition, applicants need to update the status of the parent application. Appropriate correction is required.

The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: The subject matter of claims 6 and 10-14. There is no teaching in the specification of the claimed frequency range. The specification teaches the device is an electromagnetic shield, a magnetic disk, a coil or a circuit. There is no teaching that the device is a shell for a magnetic disk, a coil or a circuit.

Claims 5, 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 5 is indefinite since it is unclear what the parts are based upon, weight, volume or moles and if it is based on the total parts of these three components or the total parts of the device composition. Claims 13 and 14 are indefinite since a magnetic disk and a circuit are not electromagnetic modules, in that they do not emit electromagnetic radiation.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-4, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by JP 05-182811.

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The translation of this reference teaches an electromagnetic shield for frequencies in the range of 500 MHz to 1 GHz produced by forming ferromagnetic ferrite grains by sintering the precursor component and grinding the sintered material to form grains having a particle size in the range of 2-8 mm and mixing or embedding the grains in a cement matrix. The claimed process reads upon that taught.

Claims 1-4, 7, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by WO 92/08678.

This reference teaches the process for producing a magnetic device, which can be used as a shell for coils (pg. 20). The process is to mix or embed ferromagnetic particles having in a size in the range of 50-100 microns (pg. 15) in a cement matrix. The taught size range is greater than the domains of ferromagnetic materials. The ferromagnetic particles can be ferrite particles (pg. 8), which are known to be produced by sintering. The claimed process reads upon that taught.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 92/08678.

This reference teaches the process for producing a magnetic device, which can be used as a shell for coils (pg. 20). The process is to mix or embed ferromagnetic particles having in a size in the range of 2-40 microns or 50-100 microns (pg. 15) in a cement matrix. The taught range of 2-40 microns overlaps the range of claim 7 and the taught range of 50-100 microns encompasses

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the value of claim 8. Product claims with numerical ranges which overlap prior art ranges were held to have been obvious under 35 USC 103. *In re Wertheim* 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Malagari* 182 USPQ 549 (CCPA 1974); *In re Fields* 134 USPQ 242 (CCPA 1962); *In re Nehrenberg* 126 USPQ 383 (CCPA 1960). The reference suggests the claimed process.

Claims 1-3 and 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over GB 2,102,405 in view of U.S. patent 5,609,788.

GB 2,102,405 teaches producing a magnetic wall covering, which can be considered a magnetic device, by mixing ferromagnetic particles with plaster. The particles can be ferrite particles, which are known to be formed by sintering. This reference does not teach the particle size of the particles. U.S. patent 5,609,788 teaches a similar composition to that of GB 2,102,405. U.S. patent 5,609,788 teaches the particle size of the ferromagnetic particles in the wall covering composition should be greater than 0.01 micron. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to use particles having a size greater than 0.01 micron in the plaster of GB 2,102,405. This size range overlaps the claimed range. Product claims with numerical ranges which overlap prior art ranges were held to have been obvious under 35 USC 103. In re Wertheim 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); In re Malagari 182 USPQ 549 (CCPA 1974); In re Fields 134 USPQ 242 (CCPA 1962); In re Nehrenberg 126 USPQ 383 (CCPA 1960). The references suggest the claimed process.

Claim 9 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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The subject matter of this claim is directed to the process for producing the device claimed in U.S. 6,696,638, the parent for this application.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melissa Koslow whose telephone number is (571) 272-1371. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Bell, can be reached at (571) 272-1362.

The fax number for all official communications is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

cmk January 14, 2005 C. Melissa Koslow Primary Examiner Tech. Center 1700